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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
FOUNDED 1870

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CONTINUING the Woman's Journal, founded 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, as a weekly newspaper devoted to winning equal rights and especially to winning equal suffrage for women, and published weekly in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1870 to 1917. Continuing also the Woman Voter, and the National Suffrage News. In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen became the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such tries to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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VOL. III SEPTEMBER 21, 1918 No. 17

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

Our Circulation Story

WHAT with the fall elections drawing nearer, the political pot seething and boiling as never before, the assurance that action on the Federal Amendment is not far distant, and suffragists in many states already busy with ratification plans, the *Woman Citizen* is more than ever an "essential industry" for the great army of women who are anxious to keep abreast of kaleidoscopic changes in the political world.

Up-to-date information concerning the rapidly moving current of political thought, plus news of the developments in the ratification campaigns in the states, plus informative and authoritative articles on citizenship and allied subjects, make a sum total of knowledge which is of practical value to every wide-awake woman.

"I can not tell you how highly I prize the *Woman Citizen*," writes John A. Merrill, of Los Angeles.

"A remarkably interesting magazine," is the praise bestowed by Lincoln L. Watkins, of Richford, New York.

With the opening of the fall months with its aggressive offensive on the suffrage front, circulation chairmen are showing signs of increased activity in the contest campaign that argue well for big results.

Illinois has announced well-laid plans for the subscription contest. Artistic signs have been printed for newsdealers, telling essential facts about the *Citizen* and bearing the slogan, "Win the War, Woman."

Indiana and Iowa are having a "see-saw" time of it—with first one and then the other going up. "We will lay plans at our convention which we hope will land us in second place right away and then—on to first," writes Iowa's president. The convention has just been held, so watch for results.

These reports of activities from middle western states come as a challenge to the states in other sections.

With suffrage one of the livest topics in the country today the field is ripe for big results from the circulation campaigns now being carried on with vigor by the state suffrage associations throughout the nation.

Autumn is the harvest season, let us make our harvest of subscriptions a banner crop.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
National Circulation Chairman.

The Fourth Liberty Loan Drive
And Woman's Part In It
Will Be Told in Next
Week's Issue of the
Woman Citizen

STATE CIRCULATION CHAIRMEN

Arkansas: Miss Billie Pitney, Little Rock
Conn.: Mrs. Bertha T. Voorhorst, Hartford
Illinois: Miss Imogene S. Pierce, Chicago
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Fremont Croan, Anderson
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Kentucky: Mrs. J. Howard Murray, Frankfort
Louisiana: Mrs. Reuben Chauvin, Houma
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York, Augusta
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Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott, Milwaukee.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

September 7th	*September 14th*
1. South Dakota	1. South Dakota
2. Georgia	2. Georgia
3. Iowa	3. Iowa.
4. Indiana	4. Indiana
5. Michigan	5. Michigan
6. Minnesota	6. Minnesota
7. New Jersey	7. New Jersey
8. Wisconsin	8. Wisconsin.
9. Massachusetts	9. Massachusetts
10. New York	10. New York
11. Ohio	11. Ohio
12. Virginia	12. Virginia
13. New Hampshire	13. New Hampshire
14. Missouri	14. Missouri
15. Alabama	15. Alabama
16. Texas	16. Texas
17. Maryland	17. Maryland
18. Pennsylvania	18. Pennsylvania
19. Maine	19. Maine
20. Louisiana	20. Louisiana
21. West Virginia	21. West Virginia
22. Connecticut	22. Connecticut
23. South Carolina	23. South Carolina
24. Tennessee	24. Tennessee
25. Kentucky	25. Kentucky
26. Arkansas	26. Arkansas
27. North Dakota, Washington D. C.	27. North Dakota, Washington, D. C.
28. Rhode Island, Mississippi	28. Rhode Island, Mississippi
29. Nebraska	29. Nebraska
30. Washington	30. Washington, Oklahoma
31. Kansas	31. Kansas, Illinois
32. North Carolina	32. North Carolina
33. Vermont	33. Vermont

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

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Political reports of the woman's cause at home and abroad.

Direct news from the National American Woman Suffrage Association's hospitals in France.

A list of woman's opportunities.

A column for the attention of Vigilance Committees.

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is now maintaining three hospital units in France

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Urgent Needs of Hospitals

Single sheets, 1½ x 3 yds. wide.

Draw sheets, 1 x 2 yds. wide.

Pillow cases, 36 in. x 45 in.

Bath gowns, cotton flannel or other material that is neither heavy nor bulky—any accepted Red Cross pattern.

Send to the Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East Fifteenth Street, New York City, and mark for

WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS

Send All Funds for the Hospitals to the Treasurer,

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS
171 Madison Avenue, New York City

The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

September 21, 1918

"We shall fight for things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

WELL, well, well! We seem to remember having heard and read lamentations in the past to the effect that the woman teacher had "effeminized the schools" of America to such an extent that American boys could not be relied on to give a creditable account of themselves on the defensive or on the aggressive. In "Moral Training in Our Public Schools," published by Ginn & Co., a dozen years ago, the menace to American virility was thus voiced:

"The Moseley Educational Commission expressed alarm at the growing preponderance of women teachers, one member lamenting that 'the boy in America is not being brought up to punch another boy's head or to stand, in a healthy, proper manner, having his own punched.' German critics maintain that our (American) schools are training a race of effeminate men lacking in virile, aggressive qualities."

One can't help wondering if there were any of these "German critics" in the neighborhood of St. Mihiel last week, when Pershing's men—every mother's son of whom, it is safe to say, was mainly educated by women—stood up in a healthy, proper manner and punched the Boches out of the St. Mihiel salient. So far as we have noted no "German critic" has commented on the lack of "virile, aggressive qualities" in the "boy of America" around St. Mihiel.

Can it be possible that the woman school teacher of America had been able to give to the American boy an upstanding sense of right that can beat the Kaiser's military training to a frazzle?

We are willing to wage a Liberty Bond on it with the most sapient "German critic" that ever tried to reduce America to the German standard.

IF the signs of the times read true Senator Wadsworth is finding it difficult to accept his political future as foredoomed because of his stand on woman suffrage. In an effort evidently to feel out the temper of New York's women voters, the Wadsworthians are injecting advertisements into the columns of the New York press on the pay-as-you-enter basis, the purport of which advertisements is to defend Senator Wadsworth from what he is going to get from the New York electorate in the not distant future. Beginning rather poutingly, this Wadsworthian campaign literature wants to know why suffragists should demand that the Senator support the Federal Suffrage Amendment —"Why should they? What the people of this state decided at the polls last November was the suffrage law for this state and this state only. They voted for woman suffrage and they secured it."

Having admitted that the people of New York voted for woman suffrage and got it the advertisement ends with three cheers for the "heroic Senator" who is fighting the people's battles by standing out against woman suffrage for the people of the nation. According to the Wadsworthian document he is doing it tenaciously and courageously and he deserves that all the women who don't want to vote shall vote for him.

AS part and parcel apparently of this same Wadsworthian campaign there bobs up a circular letter from the Women Voters Anti-Voting Party of New York about as convincing a firm name as the Men Brewers' Anti-Brewing Association.

"We need enrollment," says the latter, "We need your cooperation. We need your contribution." And by the way of a P. S. the recipient is asked to watch out for the advertisements that are to appear at once in the New York *World* and the *Times* and still other advertisements that will appear as soon as "we receive the money."

It has been said that Senator Wadsworth is prepared to retire from political life at the end of his term, some four years hence, and that for that reason he could afford to be deaf to the demands of his constituents on the subject of federal suffrage. Manifestly this was mere bravado and the Senator is laying his fences for future political activity.

NOT only have New York people "voted for woman suffrage and secured it," the Legislature of the state has called upon Senator Wadsworth to vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Probably never was a representative of the people so emphatically instructed on a subject by his constituents as Senator Wadsworth has been instructed on this subject. In going against the people's instructions Senator Wadsworth is pursuing a course which becomes increasingly difficult to explain, and it is small wonder that there is uneasiness in the ranks of the Wadsworthians as to where the Senator is going to stand with the women voters of New York.

The Senate Will Vote

Special Washington Correspondence

Senator Jones, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, gave notice early this week that he would call for consideration and vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment on Thursday, September 26

AN audience was granted by President Wilson to a deputation of Southern and Western Democratic women, at two o'clock on Monday, September 16. This interview was arranged by the National American Woman Suffrage Association at the request of many of its Democratic suffrage members for the purpose of asking the President to use his influence to bring about a vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment before the November elections. These voting women from suffrage states presented the serious situation created in their respective states by the delayed passage of the Federal Amendment. When the interview was first arranged, several weeks ago, the women felt the need of greater help from the President, whose support of the measure has been constant and open. But this week these women from the South and the West brought to Mrs. Catt the good tidings of a pronounced change in the attitude of some of the Senators and consequently a change in their plans was possible.

THE campaign for an early vote began this week with a deputation to see the President.

At the close of the meeting, which lasted fifteen minutes, the members of the delegation expressed their pleasure in being received on this mission. "We told President Wilson," said Mrs. Tylar B. Thompson, of Montana, "that we need to be able to say to our Democratic women, 'This Federal Suffrage Amendment is a Democratic measure, backed as it has been by the President, and passed by a Democratic Senate.'"

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Texas, who headed the delegation, said: "After listening to what we had to say the President replied: 'I am, as I think you know, heartily in sympathy with you. I have endeavored to assist you in every way in my power, and I shall continue to do so. I will do all I can to urge the passage of this amendment by an early vote.'"

"The President is a wonderful listener," added Mrs. Cunningham. "He gives the closest attention to the matter presented, and you have his entire interest for the period of the interview. That is real democracy—to be able to get to the head of the Nation with the problems of the people."

This meeting will be followed by deputations to several senators by representatives of the twelve states wherein women can never be enfranchised under the state constitutions as they now are.

Leading women in the National American Woman Suffrage Association are assured that the outlook for a vote looks promising, and expect the date to be fixed within a few days.

IN reviewing the situation for *Woman Citizen* readers, Mrs. Catt took occasion to point out that several Senators who have been for some time opposed to the amendment, announced their intention of getting in touch with their constituents during the Congressional recess. "They had been hearing so persistently from organizations and individuals in favor of the Amendment that they began to realize the extent of the change in public sentiment in their states. We are gratified to learn that they did take advantage of the recess to consult the people of their states and that they return to the Senate with changed minds. While we are not at liberty to make the names public, yet we are now assured of the necessary backing to put the measure through. We have reason to believe that the passage of the amendment at an early date will not be by a mere two-thirds vote, but will carry several additional votes."

"Suffrage House," headquarters of the National Woman Suffrage Association, has been crowded to its utmost capacity this week. Twenty-six war-workers are regularly housed in the beautiful residence on Rhode Island Avenue in addition to the regular staff of suffrage officers. Naturally these war-workers could not be turned out, and with every incoming train bringing additonal suffrage forces Suffrage House came to a point where "Standing Room Only" seemed imminent. Even the room of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was invaded by an extra cot.

Many of the women were armed with urgent letters and messages from Republican and Democratic Chairmen of their respective states, who share with the women their anxiety to have the matter disposed of now.

Among the arrivals were many Southern and Western Democratic women here for the special interview with President Wilson, arranged for Monday afternoon. Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Tennessee, vice-president of the National Association, just completing a successful tour of the far South in the interest of suffrage, was here especially to report the temper of that section on this question. She came to tell the President of the great change in Southern sentiment as evidenced by the attitude of the many political leaders whom she met in the Southern States. "War work of women, that is the answer," said Mrs. Dudley, who is herself doing valuable war work as a member of the Woman's National Liberty Loan Committee. Mrs. Chas. S. Tiffany was here to present the difficulties of the new woman voter. She is actively interested in the success of the Democratic party in the coming election and was recently invited to be permanent chairman of the New York State Democratic Convention. "It will be a wonderful argument to enlist the new voter in the Democratic party," she said, "if we can truthfully say the Federal Amendment has passed the Senate as a Democratic measure."

Following this change in the senatorial situation, the Democratic women utilized their visit to Washington to urge that the vote be pushed as a Democratic measure. The Republicans in the Senate have gone on record, as the result of a Republican senatorial caucus, as ready and anxious for an early vote and have repeatedly stated that more than two-thirds of the Republican Senators are in favor of the amendment. The Democratic women are anxious for the same urgency from the Democrats. In some of the Western states the contest will be extremely close in the Fall elections and the Democratic or Republican supremacy in Congress may rest on the political capital which can be made of the party attitude towards the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Other arrivals for the interview with the President were Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Miss Mary Gearing, and Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, of Texas.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, President of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, who led the delegation, also came fresh

from a great suffrage victory. She was asked to serve as temporary chairman for the Democratic State Convention, but declined to act in that capacity, although she was able to secure a strong plank in the Democratic platform endorsing the Federal Suffrage Amendment. "For our first primaries," said Mrs. Cunningham, "we registered nearly four hundred thousand women in fifteen days' time under the greatest difficulties. We feel we have answerd for all time the charge that Southern women are not interested in voting. Out of the two hundred and fifty-three counties in Texas, two hundred and twenty-three endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment at the recent Democratic county conventions. I am deeply gratified at the sweeping change in sentiment in Texas during the past year. I believe it is largely due to the war work of our women. Our suffragists have been working in close association with the Democratic leaders who are in many cases the county chairmen of the War Savings Stamp, the Red Cross, etc. These men see the value of women in public work. I, myself, as State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, have continual opportunity to see how changed is their attitude towards suffarge. Now that we are confident that the Federal Amendment will pass, we Democratic women naturally are anxious that it shall pass as a Democratic measure,—that is why I am here."

Mrs. John L. Givens, of Kansas, and Mrs. Tylar B. Thompson, of Montana; Miss Alice Priest, of Nevada, and Mrs. Ellis Meredith, of Colorado, who are here in government service, presented the serious political situation created by the failure to secure enough Democratic votes to pass the amendment. Said Mrs. Givens, "The Democratic women of Kansas do not understand why the party they are supporting does not in turn support the women."

"War work has united the women of the country as they have never been united before," said Mrs. Meredith, who represented Colorado in the deputation to the President. "We must be able to go before these groups of women in the West who now see themselves as part of a great army working together throughout the country and say to them: "The Democrats are solidly behind this movement for the women. We must make this true of the rank and file as it is of the leaders."

Among the prominent Republican and non-partisan women who are here to press for an early vote in the Senate are leaders of the suffrage movement in many states; Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, of Illinois; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York; Miss Katharine Ludington, of Connecticut; Mrs. Draper Smith, of Nebraska; Mrs. Harry L. Blair, of Missouri; Mrs. Richard Edwards, Mrs. Horace C. Stilwell, Miss Adah E. Bush, of Indiana.

The Republican women are just as anxious as the Democrats that their party have the prestige of victory.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has always conducted its work on a non-partisan platform, believes that neither party will give the advantage to the other, but that they will combine in passing the Federal Suffrage Amendment by more than the required two-thirds majority.

Prussian Methods in New Jersey

What Happened at the Newark Gross Haupt Quartier

MANY instances of misrepresentation on the part of the paid workers now making a canvass in Newark, New Jersey, for the Anti-suffragists having been reported to the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, the latter organization carefully investigated the matter and found, according to a report issued by the State Suffrage Association, that of over fifty women interviewed by the canvassers not one was told that the canvasser represented the Antis. The canvassers claimed to be sent out either by the Suffrage Association or the national or state government. The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association also found that these workers paid 2½ cents for each name obtained, that the canvassers wrote down the names of the women approached and that in many instances they put down names of other women living in the house of the woman interviewed without having seen such women themselves, and in some cases these women were under 21 years of age. Not a case was found where the woman interviewed had personally seen what was written on the card after her name and these women did not know whether they were put down for or against suffrage.

The New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association also found that these canvassers were not engaged at Anti-suffrage headquarters in the Kinney Building, but were told to call at 423 Broad Street, a building located next to the D. L. & W. Railroad tracks, with a saloon on the ground floor and furnished rooms above, where they were interviewed by the man in charge of this work in his bedroom.

Affidavits from women householders of Newark and vicinity covering these facts were secured by the Suffrage Association.

"Catherine Davies, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I reside at 138 Montclair Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. During the latter part of August I received a call at my house from a woman who represented that she was from the state government authorized to obtain my views on the suffrage question. I gave her the information and she wrote my name on her papers. I had myself taken a canvass on the suffrage question in my neighborhood and I told her I had the name of a number of people whom I knew to be interested. She asked me if there were any others in my family and I told her of my daughters and told her that one of my daughters was only eighteen years of age. She stated that that would make no difference and took the name, making a separate card for her as she did in the case of each of the others I gave her.

(Signed) CATHERINE DAVIES.

"Grace E. Blair, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I reside at 157 Elizabeth Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. During the last week in August a man called at my house and I saw him at the door. He told me that he represented the State Suffrage Association and was taking a canvass of the women of the State to see how they stood on the suffrage question. In his conversation he referred to the Essex County headquarters of the Suffrage Association, 79 Halsey Street. From his statements and manner I naturally assumed that he was an authoritative representative of the Suffrage Association. I have since been informed by officers of the Association that he was not in their employ and I believe that his statement to me that he represented the Association was false.

(Signed) GRACE E. BLAIR.

"Cornelia A. Stanton, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: I reside at 225 North Seventh Street,

Roseville, Newark, New Jersey. During the latter part of August I received a call from a woman who did not give me her name, but who stated to me that she was engaged on the state census and requested my views on the suffrage question. I understood from what she said and her attitude, that she was acting in an official capacity for the state government and that my answer to her questions was a legal obligation. I told her my position on the suffrage question and she took my name and wrote it on her papers.

(Signed) CORNELIA A. STANTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1918. Rebecca Clayton, Notary Public of N. J."

Speaking for the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, its president, says: "We denounce such methods and desire to warn the women of Newark against these canvassers. They should insist on writing their own names and their attitude on the suffrage question on the cards themselves, in indelible ink. The canvass made by the suffragists is conducted very differently. Our canvassers are unpaid volunteers who are personally known to our city or ward leaders who in turn are responsible to the State Board, which meets monthly and keeps personally in touch with the work. Women who enroll must sign their own names, they must not be wives of aliens, and they must be over twenty-one. No one is allowed to sign without first reading the statement printed at the top of the enrollment sheet. The results obtained in the canvass now being taken by the Antis will be so palpably false that they will deceive no one.

"We cannot express too strongly our regret that any organization of women should allow persons in its employ to cause woman workers to seek employment at such place as that described in the affidavit of our Field Secretary, Miss Julia Wernig."

Miss Wernig's sworn statement covers many points of misrepresentation gathered from interviews with persons canvassed by the Anti-suffragist canvassers:

JULIA WERNIG, of full age, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: "I reside at 231 South Burnett Street, East Orange, New Jersey, and I have been a resident of East Orange for the past eight years. For the past two years or thereabouts I have been and still am Field Secretary of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association. Recently it came to my attention that certain of the canvassers engaged by the New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, who are making a canvass of the women of New Jersey with a view to obtaining their position on the suffrage question, were adopting questionable methods to obtain the information which they seek to obtain.

"I thereupon personally undertook to investigate the matter. In my investigation I have visited many women residing in Essex County, who have been approached by said canvassers. In a number of cases they have informed me that the canvasser represented herself as coming from the Woman Suffrage Association. In a number of other cases I was informed that the canvasser represented herself as making the investigation under the authority of the national government, and in one or two instances of the state government. I know of my own knowledge that no such canvass has been authorized by the Woman Suffrage Association and that any representation by such canvassers that they come from the Woman Suffrage Association was false. I am informed and believe that neither the federal nor the state government has authorized or undertaken any such canvass and that any representation by such canvassers that they represented the local or national government was false.

"I communicated with the President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, and under her instructions I pursued my investigation with a view to ascertaining through what means or by what authority the persons purporting to make said canvass were employed.

"I TELEPHONED to Mrs. Thomas B. Adams, of Summit, New Jersey, who I was informed and believe was for the time being in charge of the affairs of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and made an application for employment as a canvasser. Mrs. Adams informed me that she was not employing the canvassers, but would put me in touch with the man who was doing so if I would call at the office of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which office is located in the Kinney Building, Newark, New Jersey.

"Pursuant to her said suggestion I called at said office in the Kinney Building at about eleven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the third instant, in company with Mrs. Alexander Jackson, of 57 Amherst Street, East Orange, New Jersey. I there saw Mrs. Adams in person and informed her that I had come to inquire about being employed as a canvasser. I asked her if she was Mrs. Adams; she said she was and asked me if I was the person who had telephoned her Saturday night and I said 'yes'. She then advised me that she was not personally employing the canvassers and said that she would put me in touch with the man who was. She then told me to call at 423 Broad Street, Newark, between four and six P. M. I said, 'Whom shall I ask for?' and she said 'Simply ask for the person in charge and tell them what you have come for.' She mentioned no name.

"In company with Mrs. Luther Wilsie, of 231 South Burnett Street, East Orange, I went to No. 423 Broad Street, Newark, on the afternoon of September 3rd, at about 4.15 o'clock. I found that the premises located at said number on Broad Street consisted of a saloon and two stores downstairs and furnished rooms upstairs. I rang the bell and a man whose name I do not know answered, looked at me inquiringly and I said 'Mrs. Adams sent me.' He said, 'Come right upstairs' and I followed him to the second floor and he showed me into a bedroom. He asked me to be seated. I then asked him what the work of the position was and he said, "It is simply to find out whether the women of New Jersey want the vote." He then told me that he was not actually engaging the canvassers, but that the real man was not at home and would not be

(*Continued on page* 336)

Mr. Anti Senator

PUBLIC
I'M A REAL HONEST-TO-GOODNESS PATRIOTIC AMERICAN I'M 100 PER CENT LOYAL YES SIR AN' I'LL GO FURTHER THAN THAT AN' SAY I'M 150 PER CENT LOYAL THERE ISN'T ANYTHING I WOULDN'T DO FOR THIS GREAT GLORIOUS COUNTRY OF MINE
ANTI SENATOR
— AND WE'VE GOT TO WIN THIS WAR, WE MUST ALL PUT OUR SHOULDERS TO THE WHEEL, WORK TOGETHER AND STAND WITH THE PRESIDENT THAT'S IT! I BACK HIM UP. HE KNOWS WHAT HE'S DOING —
WELL I CAN
HE CAN'T DICTATE TO ME
PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS SUFFRAGE IS ESSENTIAL WAR MEASURE

For Our Own Boys Over There

FOR the first time so far as is known in the history of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, women surgeons have been given commensurate military rank for services rendered. According to a special cable to the New York *World*, Dr. Caroline Finley, Dr. Anna Sholly and Dr. Mary Edward—all American women doctors of the suffrage hospitals in France—have been commissioned as lieutenants in the French Army. The commissions are given because of the surgical skill of the doctors, Dr. Finley being designated as a "model surgeon."

This recognition of women as surgeons comes with special grace, since these very women were looked upon with professional distrust when they first arrived at the French Military Hospital last March, women as surgeons not being comprehensible to the French *Service de Sante* under which they are enrolled. They belong to one of the units of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Gradually the skill, efficiency, devotion and courage of the women surgeons have won for them a foremost place, until now their achievements have gained world-wide recognition.

FROM one of the nurses in this hospital comes the following story of caring for our own American soldiers when they come in wounded:

"Life has been rather strenuous for us since Mrs. Brown left us in May. We have been busy most of the time—very often working night and day, for in times of a rush there is no ceasing—mobs and mobs of wounded arrive at our doors and they must be cared for. The hospital made what it thought to be ample preparations for the last two drives—but even so—the numbers that came were much beyond any expectation on the part of war authorities in these parts.

Beginning with July 18 our own American boys came to us wounded, hungry, thirsty, crying for help as we had so often seen the French arrive. Our hearts had been moved time and again but now—it was just a little different. Our very own were suffering and for once we realized that America was at war with all its might. And it is surely sad. It is such a terrible price to pay. But we must win for the sake of the whole world.

You probably know that Miss McKee organized the aids and for over two months we have had charge of the Salle Preparatoire which means that we prepare all the patients that are operated upon in our wards. We take down dirty, bloody dressings, clean the wounds, shave and put on new dressings. I cannot begin to describe to you the pitiable condition in which the men come to us. These are not days for tears else we would weep! Thousands have passed through our hands—so you may know we have seen some suffering.

Miss McKee has certainly made a success of her work. She is a splendid worker and inspires one to do one's best.

The American boys who are brought here are cared for with the other wounded by French doctors and nurses. During our hours off duty we have tried to visit our boys. I adopted a young captain—twenty-five years old. He was so wonderfully brave—patient—and sweet and so hopeful although he knew he had been shot through the spine and was paralyzed from the waist down. I did for him the little things his mother would have had me do. I think his last days were made a little easier—and so, one tragedy after another. We cannot overlook the personal. It is too close to us.

The American Red Cross has been wonderful to the boys. A Capt. Green is in charge of the work in this region and he is welcomed by them every day. The boys like him. Red Cross has sent us eggs, oranges, lemons, cigarettes and newspapers.

The much looked for ambulance has not yet arrived. We would like so much to have it. We feel that we have missed an expectional opportunity during the past few weeks because of the delay. We have been driving the old Dodge car and it has done service for the hospital as a messenger. Poor old thing! Little by little it drops to pieces but we replace the parts and after a while we almost have a brand new car.

MARIA DE G. S. LOPEZ,
Treasurer W. O. H. Ognon."

MISS HARRIETTE M. DILLA, Ph.D., LL.B., has arrived safely in Paris and is beginning her work in civilian relief for the American Red Cross.

This appointment was accorded Dr. Dilla because of her experience in varied lines of social service and her studies in political science, government and international relations. She is a graduate of the University of Michigan and received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Columbia University. During the last six years she has occupied the chair of political and social science in Lake Erie College near Cleveland, and has been interested in various social welfare activities in that city. Among the committees on which she has served are those on immigration, employment, and girls' probation. For several years she has traveled extensively to investigate the charitable and correctionary institutions of the Central West and East.

Suffragists will remember Dr. Dilla as a lecturer and organizer in the suffrage campaigns in Ohio, New Jersey, and West Virginia during the summers of 1915, 1916 and 1917. Besides the suffrage work, she has lectured extensively in Ohio and Indiana on problems of social welfare and the issues of the war.

She is the author of "The Politics of Michigan 1865-1878" and several articles on criminal law and international law in the Michigan Law Review.

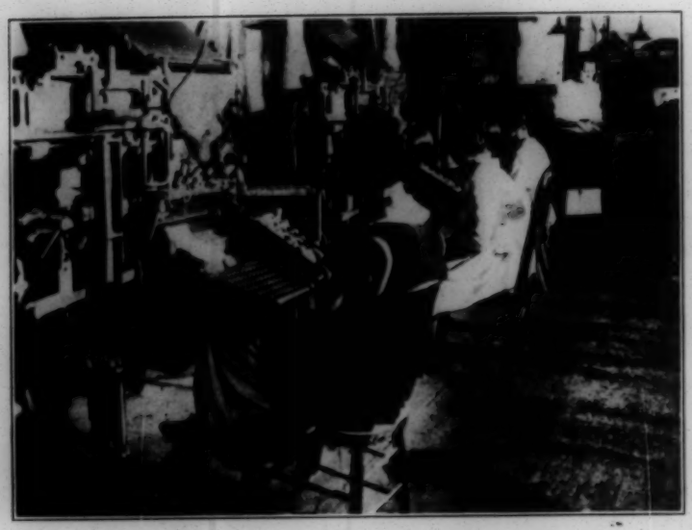
Recently Dr. Dilla was called to Washington to confer with the camp activities commission of the War Department, and while there made a study of governmental adjustment to the war and opportunities for women's service. Among her interests have been the National Council of Defense, the Red Cross, the Food Administration, the Committee on Public Information and the National Security League.

OVER one hundred mothers whose sons have made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefield were decorated with the medal of the Associated Kin, on behalf of the people of Canada, recently.

One of the speakers on this occasion was Mrs. Helen Gardener, Fifth Vice President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who is also National Secretary of the Associated Kin, for the United States. Mr. Gordon Wright, of London, Ontario, Dominion President of the Associated Kin, was another speaker.

The decoration is a deep mauve ribbon with a bar, on which is inscribed the name of the fallen soldier. A dark shield, bearing the inscription "International Order of Allied Mothers in Canada" is below the bar. The mother's name, in gold letters, is on the reverse of the shield.

"Fighting Fourth" Liberty Loan begins *September 28th*.
Get ready; save to buy; buy early.



Kyprie Photo Service.
WOMEN LINOTYPISTS, ATLANTIC CITY EVENING UNION

An All-Woman Newspaper Staff

"WINNING the war, promoting good government and furthering the special interests of women." This is the short and simple program of the Atlantic City *Evening Union*, which changed management the first week in September and took on an all-women staff. This is the oldest newspaper in the city of the Great Board Walk. It was founded thirty years ago and is owned by Governor Walter E. Edge, who is in the running for United States Senator and who advocates woman suffrage by the federal route.

The editor-in-chief is to be Mrs. Mary North Chenoweth, an active worker in woman's activities, president of the Atlantic City Council of Women's Organizations.

Mrs. Chenoweth is a graduate of Swarthmore College, from which she won the Joshua Lippincott Fellowship, giving her a post-graduate year at Oxford University, England. For the past two years she has been director of the Department of Art History in Swarthmore College.

Her paper is starting out with a free hand.

Alfred J. Feyl, president of the Press-Union Company, says that the "former editorial policy of the paper will not be allowed to hamper the woman management."

The press generally is cordial to the woman's venture. One New York City editor writes from his masculine vantage point: "The failure of similar attempts in the past is no proof that the new newspaper started in Atlantic City will not succeed. It is starting under entirely different auspices when women occupy a much more important place in the everyday news than they did."

As a matter of fact there has been no "similar attempt" on the same scale. There is to be, not only an editorial and reportorial staff of women on the *Evening Union*, but women linotype operators, advertising solicitors, errand girls, even a feminine "printer's devil," if she can be found.

The kindly New York critic who opines that women are "more important in the everyday news" than they used to be, congratulates the woman editors on putting the "special interests of women" at the tail of its program, and betrays some male jealousy over the sex discrimination governing the paper's policy. When the shoe is on the other foot, it pinches a little, perhaps. "If," says he, "there is any criticism to be leveled at the new venture it might be that the idea of limiting the employees to one sex is a little old-fashioned and savors too much of those prejudices which kept women without the vote so long."

Every Door

THE Atlantic Refining Company is already employing ninety women at men's work, is giving them men's pay—because they are worth it—and is asking for 200 more. An official of the company thus describes the work they do and the special arrangements for half-day work for married women. "Each must pass a strict physical examination," says he, "the value of which is seen in the fact that from loading scrap iron on cars to shoveling coal and filling trenches, no work accomplished by male gangs in past years has been found to be beyond the ability and willingness of these women. Doing men's work, the women are also drawing down men's pay—40 cents an hour. Practically all the women are married, many of them have children, none is under thirty and none is allowed to work more than four and a half hours a day, thus preventing the women from wearing themselves out and giving them plenty of time to attend to their housework and the duties of their homes."

Kyprie Photo Service.
PRESS ROOM OF THE ATLANTIC CITY EVENING UNION

THE first effort to provide for labor readjustments after the war has been made by the Fabian Women's Group of London, in Barbara Drake's report on "Women in the Engineering Trades." According to the agreement at the outbreak of the war, the trades unions accepted women in these and other trades with the understanding that they should be ousted, if the unions demanded, at the end of the war.

Ejection would neither be fair to the women, nor would it be practicable, for, whatever the unions might say, the employers could still use the women, if the women agreed.

To forestall such competition with union labor after the war Miss Drake suggests union co-operation with the women. She proposes the safeguarding of union standards by laying down certain principles in the allotment of work to men or women after the war. The most important items in her program are those dealing with compensation.

Equal pay for equal work, on the basis of the rates customarily paid men—"one rate for one job"—is one principle laid down, but this principle is accepted with a large proviso.

A temporary and passing deficiency, like that of a new woman worker's lack of training or experience, may not, according to Miss Drake's proposition, be made the basis for a reduction of wage, though a probationary wage may be set. On the other hand, she proposes that a permanent deficiency, lowering their

Opportunity

product or necessitating the installation of special equipment for women, shall be paid at a standard minimum rate, based in part on the difference between men's pay on that job and the cost of special woman's machinery or lowered women's output. Thus, in theory at least, each worker will cost the employer the same and women's labor will never undercut men's. Of this proposal it may be said that it looks well on paper, but it offers many temptations to the employer, who alone is in possession of the facts about labor cost and output in his factory.

A RECENT United States Employment Service Bulletin lists the following unusual applications for woman labor received by its bureaus: Railroad tank painting, hardware industry processes, garage management, and ranch work. "Reports received," says the Bulletin, "prove that women have actually entered these occupations as well as many other unknown before the war. The railroad which employed girl painters when it was unable to secure men reports that their work is entirely satisfactory. Processes in hardware industries include the work of screw-machine hands, spot welders, gas welders, dip braziers, and drill-press and bench work. All this work was formerly done by men or boys. Other unusual calls include a request for six baggage porters for an eastern railroad, ushers, aircraft part assemblers, telegraph operators, a photographer, and a bond and stock saleswoman for a large corporation. All these calls were met promptly."

THE Newsletter of the Woman's Committee prints this voiceless speech of the Industry Department of the Maryland Committee:

Women should receive men's wages for men's work.

Protection of women workers means greater health for future generations.

Healthy homes and work places are conducive to healthy wage earners.

England found long hours of labor decreased efficiency and output.

Entrance of mothers into industry increased juvenile delinquency.

America has profited by England's experience.

The War Department of the United States has established industrial standards.

The Committee on Women in Industry has adopted these standards as its platform:

No employment of minors under 14 years of age.
An eight-hour day for women wherever possible.
Saturday half-holiday.
One day of rest in seven.
Avoidance of night work and overtime.
No tenement house work.
Avoidance of extreme temperatures in workrooms.
Adequate light, ventilation and sanitation.
Protection against fire, industrial fatigue, disease and accident.
Adequate time for rest and meals.
A place to eat outside the workroom.
Equal pay for equal work.
Wages commensurate with increased cost of living.
Mothers of young children in the home rather than in industry.
Cooperation of employer and employed.
Will you help maintain these standards?

THE following story of a Minnesota farm woman's war work comes from the Newsletter of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. She has one woman to help in the household, no help outside. When she told her story early in May she had thirty-eight head of cattle not then on pasture, besides horses, hogs, sheep, poultry. As no help could be found, she had to handle the silage, which she pitchforked out of the silo and transferred to a two-bushel container; this she carried to the mangers and troughs. The filled baskets weighed fifty pounds and it took thirty-four a day to feed the hungry animals. There was hay to fork from the loft and distribute to the mangers; feed and water to be carried far to the pig troughs; lambs, calves, chickens and baby turks to care for. "I have done very little," she said humbly, "but if it will help any one I will tell you. This winter we saved six tons of coal by using wood in the furnace and shutting off such rooms as we could spare. We entirely cut out the use of lard in cooking. I used cream when I had it, as we did not have enough to sell. We use sirup for sweetening when we can, and of course are learning now to use all the substitute flours.

"Between us we completed five sweaters and two pairs of socks. We were the first women in the community who thought of knitting; now we are all knitting. This spring I have put in a 100 per cent increase of wheat, a twenty-five per cent increase of corn and our usual acreage of oats. We have doubled our garden, coming up 100 per cent on beans and potatoes."

A VERY useful pamphlet is "War Work for Women," prepared by the Information Department of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense. It covers both paid and volunteer work, and gives information as to what is required of applicants and the persons to address for further information.

The pamphlet also contains lists of vocational training courses, of state chairmen of the Woman's Committee, of Divisional Secretaries of the Civil Service Commission and of the Red Cross.

Stenographers are needed at Washington; salary about $1,000. Apply at Mayor's Committee, R. 616, Hall of Records, New York City, or to Captain D. B. Lawrence, Aviation Service, R. 909, 104 Broad Street, New York City.

THEY WAITED LONG FOR OPPORTUNITY—AND GOT IT
LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. E. E. CHEVALIER, AGED 89; MRS. G. B. GERALD, AGED 83; MRS. P. B. PACE, AGED 82; WHO VOTED IN THE WACO, TEXAS, PRIMARY

The Small Town and Adela

Not a Usual Romance

FOR a time the man on the railroad track remembered to glance back now and then, watchful for the train. He was none too sure of the schedule. Then he forgot about it in order to consider something else. It was lifelong habit with him to forget the more important thing in order to consider the less.

While his mind was thus speculatively engaged he minced forward in a characteristic walk, mostly from the knees. His figure was still boyishly slim but his shoulders sagged lackadaisically. The regularity of his features gave a look of exasperating prettiness to his thin, weak-eyed face. It was cool weather and a tan top-coat that was too tight for him was buttoned around his collarless neck. A hole in one trousers leg revealed intimate deficiencies of toilet.

Had he but known it, it was a waste for him to add any foottracks at all that evening to the astral trail of inadequacy that stretched waveringly back of him as the mark of his life. He was about to be severed from the whole thing. But even had he known it, he would have reacted to the knowledge with only reflex spinal action. He would merely have tried, spasmodically, to hop out of the way. He would not, for instance, have had any grand thoughts, he would not have repented, he would not have prayed. The part of him above the medulla oblongata functioned only casually. To read into him in these last moments of his life virile human impulses and responses would be sheer imposition. They had been no part of his living and they could be no part of his ceasing to live. All his impulses and responses had been equivocal. He had no base of living. He was nondescript. He had never been respectable and he had never been vicious. He had never had any luck and he had never deserved any. He had never consciously influenced anybody to be better or to be worse. He had led a thin, watery existence without roots, without ties. Even a locomotive can do no extreme violence in such case.

IN his whole life there was nothing truly vital to be cut off. Unless a longing can be called truly vital. He had one. It had put into his life all that there had been of color in it, it had put some unrest into it, and it had put some discomfort into it. It had animated his antagonism to the ugly cooks who handed him food from back doors. It had been responsible for his sometimes following well-gowned pretty women at an unalarming distance with a haunted look in his eyes. He had been awkward enough and shy enough to begin with, but the knowledge of this longing had increased his shyness and his awkwardness. It had never gotten to the surface in spoken words, but if it had the words would amazingly have been, "I want a woman to take on over me." He didn't know the origin of the longing, but he knew that he had first become aware of it when he was a boy of fourteen or fifteen. It had come to him along with his desire to wander and it had been a recognized part of him ever since, though it had never been even remotely realized. His relations with women had befitted the general random arrangement of his life, and no woman had ever "taken on over him" in the slightest degree. His shyness and his awkwardness, his habits of wild-animal solitariness, his nomadism and his reluctant wit had been insurmountably in the way. "I ain't no lady's man, me—never had no luck with women," he would sometimes remark offhandedly to the other "bos." Tie-stepping into Blue Island that cool evening, he considered the matter, but could make nothing of it.

HE was nondescript. He had never had any luck and he had never deserved any. He had never consciously influenced anybody to be better or to be worse. He had led a thin, watery existence without roots, without ties.

He was considering it when the train struck him.

HIS body lay in a Chicago morgue for two days awaiting identification. On the third day a pale-faced girl twenty-five or twenty-six years old and of an evident refinement was brought into the morgue. It was noticeable that her facial muscles twitched spasmodically. She was in a high state of excitement, but, nerved consciously to her task, she went from body to body until she came to him.

"There!" she cried with a long trembling sigh. "It is—I can't be mistaken—this—that—I have found him." She stood before him for several minutes, lost in a nerve-racked reverie. Then she collected herself bravely, made some careful inquiries, gave some efficient orders about clothes and a coffin, and went out, still in plucky control of her emotions.

WEARING taught its boys to hurry and grow up so that they could go to the city and get a job. It taught its girls to be good and stay close at home so that they could marry some day. It was vaguely conscious of a social disparity contingent upon this arrangement, but it did not know how to help it.

By two o'clock the next afternoon she was on a through Pullman bound south and at four of the afternoon following she was alighting from the train at the sleepy little sun-baked town of Wearing. In the open space reserved for vehicles beside the yellow frame station there were two or three automobiles and a few surreys and buggies and buckboards. Beside the platform there was a closed carriage and down the platform about opposite the baggage car stood a hearse. There were a good many people on the platform to meet the girl and a good many more to see them do it.

She was by now dressed in black from head to foot and a heavy crêpe veil hid her face. Of the ten or twelve who pressed forward to press her lax hand four greeted her with special intimacy. One was a rigid-looking man of fifty-five. He was her father, Henry Stringer. He put his arm around the girl stiffly and was palpably relieved that he could turn away at once and join her brother-in-law, a large and pompous-looking young man who had taken immediate charge of the funeral arrangements, as if taking charge was what he was in this world for. Her sister, a pretty, none-too-sympathetic looking woman of thirty, drew her quickly toward the closed carriage. But she pulled away from the sister to throw herself into the arms of the fourth person in the intimate group, a handsome woman past forty. "Dr. Kate, it's over! It's over!" The shrill hysteria in the cry caused some who had been shouldering up to fall back disconcerted. They made a lane, through which she passed droopingly to the carriage, supported on either side by the women. The face of the young and pretty woman gave way under the dramatic stress of the moment to a more sympathetic expression. Tears stood in her eyes.

The expression on the face of the older woman was immutable. During the next twenty-four hours Wearing's attention followed deferentially in the wake of Adela Stringer's romance—followed it to her father's house that night, followed it to Macpelah Cemetery next day, and then faced about and followed it in comprehensive retrospect for many weeks thereafter.

IT was not a usual romance. From the time that Adela Stringer had gone to Chicago a year earlier to the September evening on which Wearing had tiptoed into the parlor of her father's house and gazed with interested approval upon the nice brown suit and sweet-featured face of "Edgar Crawley," there had been elements of complication that had tantalized the town. In the first place, there had been something singularly arresting in the bare fact that Adela should have "caught a beau." Adela had always been the sort of a girl that a small town accepts as not destined to catch beaux. As a child she had been afraid of boys; as a school-girl she had gone around the square to keep from having to speak to a boy. At twenty she had none of that vivid approachability which often in the young female compensates for even greater lacks in face and figure than those that conspired to depersonalize Adela. At twenty Adela had been not only plain-faced and flat-chested, she had fairly frozen young men by the icy atmosphere with which her timidity enveloped her. Not having expanded at the expansive age of twenty, at twenty-five Adela was tightly in her place as a colorless, sexless town fixture.

She came and went properly and politely when she was not at home reading novels. At twenty-two she developed a slight nervous disturbance that affected her facial muscles. After that the town regarded her as "rather an invalid." What her real trouble was, what her individual problems were, the town did not know. There was in Wearing a great deal of what the town knew as "home life," a great deal of eating and sleeping, of cooking and washing and ironing, there was some bringing forth of children, and now and then there was death. But as a town Wearing was as densely ignorant of the real living, the real needs, mental, spiritual and physical, of its young people, as any other good home town. It taught its boys to hurry and grow up so that they could go to the city and get a job. It taught its girls to keep close at home and be good so that they could marry some day. It was vaguely conscious of a social disparity contingent upon this arrangement, but it did not know how to help it. So it just baked in the sun. It would have been amazed if it could have turned in upon itself and followed its own young citizens into the dimly lit sanctuaries of their living and discovered what dreams, what dreads, what revolts, what thoughts, habits, ideals

and disasters teased their days and nights.

Adela's mother had died when she was fifteen and after that her father's house had been run by her older sister, Mamie Parks. Before marrying Jim Parks, Mamie had always, it seemed to Adela, eaten up all the life that there was in sight. After marriage, Mamie's appetite remained equally omnivorous. She established herself and Jim in the front room upstairs and ran the house. She did it to the extreme satisfaction of Mr. Stringer, all whose real living was done in his hardware store and whose prime requirement of home was for his slippers to be where he expected them to be. Every morning after breakfast Adela "did up" her room and her father's room. That was her one possible contribution to the household's working system, except on such afternoons as she could slip to the kitchen, placate the cook and make fudge. To do more was to take work from Mamie's hands, and Mamie resented that.

By the time she was twenty-four, Adela's way of life, her supine hammock reading, the chocolate fudge and chicken gravies that she ate, her lack of stimulating human contacts, her introspective days, her unmentioned grievance against Mamie as an eater-up of life, had noticeably increased her nervous affection. The fact that her great-aunt died that year, leaving her a legacy of two thousand dollars, made the Wearing doctor's advice practicable. His advice was to get Adela to Chicago forthwith for treatment by a certain specialist. Conformably to the advice, one Monday morning in late October, Mr. Stringer started with her for Chicago. Jim at the front door called after her genially, "Cheer up, Adela, maybe you will catch a beau." Mamie, hanging over his shoulder with a wifely possessiveness, added, "Don't be too choosey, Adela."

"IF one is not in too big a hurry, it is possible to find men in the world who think about something besides where are my slippers. Can you see Jim or any other Wearing man interested in high-class music? I went to hear Lohengrin last night with Edgar. He spoke so beautifully about it afterward. He said the Grail motive always made him want to cry. Renunciation, he said, was so grand."

ADELA had become so neurotic by then, so pale, so jerky, so self-involved, that the prospect of the trip had frightened instead of exhilarating her. But it was fore-destined that the world was to turn over for her because of that trip, and, as it happened, Jim and Mamie tipped it. Sitting decorously beside her father on the train a few minutes later, Adela was telling herself, "I *am* going to catch one. I just everlastingly am."

And she did.

Wearing began almost at once to hear about him through Mamie. Adela's letters to Mamie revealed a new and strangely assertive Adela. It was plain from them that the girl was triumphing in a late-come feeling of superiority to Mamie. "If one is not in too big a hurry, it is possible to find men in the world who think about something besides where are my slippers. Can you see Jim or any other Wearing man interested in high-class music? I went to hear Lohengrin last night with Edgar. He spoke so beautifully about it afterward. He said the Grail motive always made him want to cry. Renunciation, he said, was so grand." And about love itself, she wrote, "One cannot be said to be truly alive when one is not in love—all the terrible lonesomeness of life disappears when one's thought is filled with another—I have never truly lived until now; I now thrill with life." In their less exalted portions, the letters explained that Edgar's last name was Crawley, and that he was a lawyer by profession. Adela had been referred to a boarding-house by her doctor. Mr. Crawley took his meals there occasionally. They met. He was tall and slender, with fine features, "almost Grecian."

"I SIMPLY cannot live without him," wailed Adela.

"Now, my dear, life is mostly without him," insisted Dr. Kate. "Go back to Chicago and get ready for a business career, Adela. Work up a satisfactory life for yourself outside of love. You are an in-dweller, Adela. You've got to stop running around in this circle. I warm you. If you don't look out nothing else will be real to you."

Adela regarded the older woman through half shut eyes. "Nothing else is real to me now, Dr. Kate."

WHEN Adela came home, after two months in Chicago, the difference in her place in Wearing's regard was amazing. She had not been of the type to assert herself as an identity apart from the town's scheme of allowing identity to a woman only as a man's wife. Now that she was engaged to become a man's wife she fitted into the town scheme and was patted on the back and asked for the whole story. She was more than willing to tell it. Wearing reveled in her capacity to hold nothing back. Wearing knew as well as Adela that his hair was brown and his nose straight. It knew that he affected brown suits. The only thing the town didn't know was what it was in Adela that it had missed and Mr. Crawley had discovered. Not being able to find out, from the first it half expected the man to jilt Adela. On her side, the girl seemed wistfully anxious to establish Mr. Crawley in the town's good graces. She seemed wistfully jealous, too, of the hold she had gotten on the town's regard. She manifestly liked being stopped on the street for the last word of her affair with Mr. Crawley; she liked being noted when she went about town. It was conceivable that the chill and cheerlessness of her youth yawned always before her like a pit from which she had miraculously escaped.

AND about love itself, she wrote, "One cannot be said to be truly alive when one is not in love—all the terrible lonesomeness of life disappears when one's thought is filled with another—I have never truly lived until now; I now thrill with life."

To Mamie, who insisted on an early wedding, Adela replied firmly that the wedding would be in about a year. "I am in no hurry. I like just being engaged," she maintained bumptiously. It was with difficulty that the town controlled its impatience to see Mr. Crawley. His first visit was set for Christmas, and it was apparently almost as cruel a disappointment to the rest of Wearing as to Adela when, after a silence of a week, he wrote that he had gotten as far as Kansas City and had been detained there. "But listen what he writes, Mamie, 'I can hardly wait for you to take these trips with me, darling. One thing for certain, beloved, I shall never go at all, unless you go with me after we are married.'" It was quite a habit with Adela to read extracts like this from Mr. Crawley's letters. She read them to Mamie, and even to others. From one such letter she read, "We may have to live in Kansas City, beloved. I hope you will like it. Whereas Chicago is flat, there are towering hills here. There are also some handsome streets here, and business here is prosperous. Anyway, darling, you and I can be happy anywhere." The picture of the girl reading these letters was something to be remembered. She would stand, say, at her father's front gate, having come, reading on the way, from the post office. Her head would be thrown slightly back, and the letter would be in her hand, but its contents would be already graven on her heart, and she would hardly have to look at it. She would just declaim its contents, her eyes lifting constantly to the eyes of her hearers, her voice shakily glad.

Impressed by his free treatment of scenery and business, Wearing agreed that Mr. Crawley wrote nice letters. A little slushy, but all right for love, Wearing said.

It was not until the town had gotten thoroughly familiar with and a little tired of his style that any note of criticism crept in. Mr. Sam Bowler, the postmaster, voiced it. "Dropping from Chicago to Kansas City? Yeh—and it's my candid 'pinion that before they stop they'll settle down in some little-small place worse than Wearing."

It was unfortunate that an acute lovers' quarrel flared up between Adela and Mr. Crawley just as Wearing was beginning to ruminate about Mr. Crawley's ability to live up to the notions of himself and his resources that he had infused into the girl. Mamie blamed Adela unreservedly. "It isn't as if you could pick a man off any tree, Adela!" she remarked with a blighting emphasis on the "you." Wearing discussed the matter with a better sense of proportion. "One of two things, he's been stringing her about being in love with her, or he's been stringing her about his circumstances and can't make good. Ever hear of a city man like that falling in love with a quiet small-town girl like Adela anyhow?" Of course, if Crawley were a ne'er-do-well it might be that Adela's little bank account had tempted him in passing—the town kept wavering between opinions.

FOR six weeks the impasse between Adela and Mr. Crawley endured. During those weeks nearly everybody who came into the post office looked at Mr. Bowler with a slight raising of the brows. "None yet," replied Mr. Bowler, even though he might have just handed his interrogator a large batch of mail. Without Mr. Crawley in her background Adela slumped in the town's regard with a rapidity that was painful. "Without him I am nobody," she admitted to herself in a frightened, tearless

(*Continued on page 338*)

The Spirit of the Opening Door

THERE is no use in ignoring the fact. There is something distinctive in the legislative attitude of women. Just to hear Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P. P., tell about her first year's experience as sixth member from Vancouver in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly, establishes the point.

Someone writing about the Renaissance lately says its outstanding feature was its "spirit of the opening door." That is the spirit one finds in the records of achievement in the legislatures of western Canada since women were enfranchised. Theirs is the attitude of "Why not?" as against man's bulwarked "Why?"

Why change the statute laws concerning women in British Columbia? men legislators had said for years, although laws there are notoriously behind the times. They are in the main the same laws British Columbia had when she was a crown colony. They are based on the old common law of England, when woman was a part of man's property, like *his* andirons, *his* plow and *his* corner lot. What does it matter that the law about a mother's right of guardianship over her children is antediluvian, since most men would never think of taking advantage of it? Why change it? This is what men had been saying for a long time in British Columbna.

But the women said, "Why not change it?" If the present law leaves a chance for one man in all the province to take a mother's child out of her arms and do as he will with it without her consent, that is enough. We are mothers and know what that would mean. For the sake of that one mother and for justice to all women, we ask that this law be repealed. And it was repealed at the first session of parliament *after British Columbian women got the vote.*

THEN came Mrs. Ralph Smith's turn. Her husband had been a member of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly—and by the way, one can initial her M. L. A. instead of M. P. P. since the provincial parliament of Canada's farthest Western state is a legislative Assembly. Mr. Smith had been in active political life for twenty-five years before his death, in the Federal Government at Ottawa, some of that time, so that the political affairs of Canada had been a part of her daily married life. After Mr. Smith's death his widow was urged to run for his seat. This she did at the next bye-election, gaining by a 4,000 majority over two returned soldiers. A remarkable record, as the sentimental reactions of the people are generallly strong for all overseas men. But Mrs. Smith was well known in Vancouver. Men spoke for her who had never spoken in an election contest before. Women also spoke for her.

Mrs. Smith ran on an Independent ticket "for the cause of the women and children." That was her platform. "As the first woman to run," she explained in an interview with a *Woman Citizen* reporter, "I wanted to be free and independent, bound by no special party program. I knew the laws in British Columbia were bad for women and children and ought to be bettered. I made my fight on that alone and won. I am proud with a kind of pride you can't understand perhaps, of the fact that such fine men and women trusted me and worked for me. It brings a choke in my throat to think of it sometimes, and, of course, it has put a sacred obligation upon me."

As a badge of this sacred obligation, Mrs. Smith wears a gold medal about her throat, the emblem on it being a laurel wreath upheld by a woman. The inscription reads: "Woman's Victory, Presented to Mary Ellen Smith, January 24, 1918, by her Willing Workers." It is significant that the "Woman's Victory" celebration in Vancouver should be the day when a woman was elected to represent the interests of women and girls in the legislature, instead of the day the women got the vote for themselves, although one depended on the other.

Mrs. Smith's first law was a minimum wage for women. She was also instrumental in getting an industrial commission under way. It has been started with a governmental grant given to the Y. W. C. A. to maintain an employment bureau. By means of it the fruit crop this year has been saved to the province by women workers.

ANOTHER forward step since women got the vote is the appointment of Mrs. Helen Gregory McGill as Juvenile Court Judge. Mrs. McGill was one of a group of ardent suffragists who had been tilling the soil of British Columbia for woman suffrage for many years. Women had had rate-payers' municipal suffrage for a long time. They banded together in Vancouver in a Woman's *Forum* on the triple program of "Equal Suffrage, equal pay for equal work and an equal moral standard." Mrs. Smith is going to make her next legislative stand on equal pay for equal work, and believes she will win out.

Community ideals for such huge areas as Canadian Western provinces seem impossible at first blush, but there is no word impossible to Canadian women. One of the things "the spirit of the opening door" achieved in Alberta, where two women, Mrs. McKinney and Nurse Robert MacAdam are legislators, is a rural district nurse. This means women nurses to traverse vast stretches of prairies and teach the remote foreign woman settler what she needs to know about the care of her children.

Again the valiant women of the West said, "Why not?'"

If the Canadian mounted police can ride over the prairies and make a world-wide record for bravery in hunting out wrongdoers, why not send messengers of mercy in the shape of women nurses to care for the sick and lonely homesteaders?

And it is being done *now that Alberta women have the vote.*

Alberta is a huge province, and so is British Columbia. When Alberta's supply of school teachers ran low last year Mrs. Nellie McClung appealed to her friend, Mrs. Ralph Smith, M. P. P. Said Mrs. Smith, "Let British Columbia furnish Alberta with teachers." When Mrs. McClung told this to the Alberta legislature the members pricked up their ears. "We know Mrs. Smith," said they. "If she thinks it can be done, we believe her."

Then Mrs. McClung went over to British Columbia and with Mrs. Smith's help held mass meetings, asking for teachers to go back to the neighboring province. She got them, as many as were needed. For the community spirit of help-your-lonely-neighbor can manifest itself over thousands of miles as well as over a few city blocks when once the spirit is there.

Mrs. Smith reports, just as all women legislators report, that her male colleagues are courteous, cordial, receptive. She tells an amusing incident of her introduction to the floor, on her first day in the legislature. It is not etiquette in the British Columbia Legislative Assembly to appear before the Speaker without a hat. According to women's customs, Mrs. Smith had gone to the Assembly floor with her hat on, and realized that she had broken a rule of the House. She sent word to the Speaker that she would like to have him interpret the rules to fit her case and she would abide by the decision. Whereupon the Speaker returned a solemn pronunciamento that, according to Article 17, the Sixth Member from Vancouver, should appear *without* her hat.

Mrs. Smith, like all loyal Canadian women, is an ardent win-the-war woman. She has had two sons fighting overseas, one of whom is now an aviation trainer at Camp Borden.

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Where Women Vote

and

Where They Do Not

In California

THE roster of California officials for 1918, just out, is interesting reading. Not because a list of county clerks, sheriffs and other state and local officers is interesting in itself, but because it shows that when the door is open women find no occupation foreign to them, even in a populous state like California, where there is no dearth of aspirants to office to explain their selection. The vast majority of the many thousand elected state officials in California are men, but the names of women are generously sprinkled throughout the list on boards and in executive positions. In educational positions, from the State Board of Education down to county and city education boards and executive positions, women are too numerous to count. This is in accordance with the experience of all equal suffrage states; when once they are eligible, women gradually tend to predominate in educational offices. The most important California educational offices held by them in 1918 are two positions on the State Education Board of seven members, the State Commissionership of Elementary Education (Margaret E. Shallenberger McNaught), and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst on the Board of Trustees of California University. In state or local library, health, playground, housing and probation work, it is natural that many women's names should be found; there are no less than six women on the State Board of Health or its bureaus.

Katherine Phillips Edson is not only a member of the State Industrial Commission—one of the six great commissions of this kind in the country—but is executive officer. So also of another body of equal social value; four out of the eight Commissioners in Social Insurance (an equal half) are women. Among other state offices held by women is that of member of the State Land Settlement Board, that of Sanitary District Trustee, and member of the Commission on Immigration and Housing.

In the State Board of Charities and Correction are two women; one of them, Jessica B. Peixotto, is one of the most distinguished social workers in the United States and is now also executive chairman of the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Council of National Defense.

In counties and cities women serve in educational positions, as clerk, treasurer, assessor, purchasing agent, public administrator, auditor, health officer, probate officer, tax collector, and many other officers. Among unusual offices held by women in city or country are members of commissions in two cities which have commission government and president of the Board of Town Trustees, the latter position being held by Mrs. Fannie I. Whitney of Rocklin (Placer County). Mrs. Margaret C. Nesfield is director of the Widow's Pension Fund of the great city of San Francisco.

But, strange to say, one of the local offices most popular among women is that of Justice of the Peace, which is held by women in no less than seven townships. Equally unusual as a woman's job is the office of coroner, held by women in Amador and in Yolo counties.

In Georgia

"DO we feel proud of the solid vote of the Georgia congressmen? Eleven times Nay! We have done all in our power to represent the fitness of Georgia women to fill any station and fulfill any duties for which women in any part of our own country or of other enlightened states and governments might be declared sufficiently able and justly due this recognition. The Georgia delegation to a man pronounced us unfit. This recognition then, must come to us through outside voters—who never having received the benison and blessing of our service yet are willing to trust us with wider power and more self-helpfulness.

"I was born in Georgia, and I am forced to admit that I have been here quite a while. I love Georgia—her people, her climate, her soil, her products, her traditions are good enough for me. I am proud of Georgia—not with any foolish bombast or forgetfulness of her missteps, but with fond remembrance of Oglethorpe's noble plan for the rehabilitation of the oppressed, and the open door for men and women willing to carve out their fortunes in freer air—and for the representative men and women who since that era have always had a voice and adorned a place in the nation's history.

"A man reminded me the other day that there was nothing inhibitory in Georgia's constitution with regard to women voting until it was written in, in the '60's. I was so keen at the moment over present disabilities that I had forgotten it. It is just another thing to be proud of—another lost star to restore to Georgia's diadem."—Anna H. Griffin in the Columbus, Ga., *Ledger*.

MAKING IT HOT FOR HIM

THE Georgia Legislature of 1918 has raised the age of consent from 10 to 14. This is the best this Southern state, whose men so value the purity of woman that they cannot bear to see her soiled by association with men at the polls, can do to protect its little girls from the advances of adult men.

For sixteen years Georgia suffragists and club women have been working untiringly even to make this much advance. The first bill, pushed by the veteran suffragist Mrs. Mary L. McLendon and by Mrs. Jennie Hart Sibley of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was introduced in 1902.

Georgia gives further proof of the estimate she sets on women in making fourteen years not only the age of consent, but also the age of legal marriage.

An agitation is now being carried on, the *Georgia Bulletin* (W. C. T. U.) tells us, to raise this limit also, and work will be continued to push up the age of consent to the age already set in most suffrage states, 18 years.

Prussian Methods

(*Continued from page 328*)

back that day, but he said they did not need any more canvassers. He asked me, however, for my name and address. I asked him what the salary was for the canvassers and he said there was no salary, but the canvassers were paid two and a half cents for each name. He asked for my name again and I said 'No' and excused myself and left the premises."

Correspondence

Suffragists Make An American

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

THE Kenton County Equal Franchise League has an Employment Bureau in connection with our local Council of Defense, and we are having some interesting experiences.

A recent case worth mentioning was of a young French boy, who with an older sister escaped from France in the very early invasion of the Germans. They were motherless, their father had joined the army and advised them to flee to America. They landed at New York two weeks later, going to Boston. The sister married, and for a short time the boy lived with her, but the confidence of youth and love for adventure forced this lad of less than fifteen years to strike out for himself, turning westward, working his way as best he could. Details of his wanderings with varied experiences are rich, when told in his poignant style. Suffice it to say, he landed in our Employment Office on the afternoon of the 31st of July, travel-stained, footsore, clothing worse than threadbare, hungry and penniless. Fortunately for him, our secretary, Mrs. Adah Conkling, was on duty for that day. Her sisterly heart went out in deep compassion at once, and, quick to recognize her opportunity for service, she proposed that he go home with her for the night. Arriving there, she at once fitted him out with good and becoming clothing left at home by her two brothers who had donned the khaki, and behold a transformation little short of miraculous. His face fairly shone, for his heart had been touched with a living flame from off the altar of a woman's loving heart, and at once responded:

"As if with unseen wings an angel touched
its quivering strings and whispered in its
song," mother, sister, home.

Before the shades of evening had passed "this French orphan" had been "adopted." And before another twenty-four hours had elapsed, through Mrs. Conkling's influence he had become "adopted" into Uncle Sam's great family. The next day she visited him at our camp, Fort Thomas, and found him proudly wearing a suit of khaki and teaching a large class of officers and soldier boys to "parlez-vous." Our President, Mrs. Frank Rothier, presented him with a wrist watch. He left for a training camp in Georgia one week later. L. P. Fant.

Covington, Ky.

Is Massachusetts Progressive?

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I, BEING a Boston woman, take exception to statements made by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird in the *Woman Citizen* of July 20th. In an article headed "One More Reason" she claims for Massachusetts a position among the states of the Union that she can no longer justify. In the beginning of the article it is distinctly stated that the Constitutional Convention voted 9 to 6—an adverse report—on the amendment to make women citizens. In a previous article in the same issue was given a list of very necessary legislation for the protection of the women and children of the state absolutely turned down by the legislature—not a single one of the laws being passed.

In view of these facts, when Mrs. Bird says, in closing, that Massachusetts stands first in all forward action I am painfully obliged to disagree with her. Time was when that claim was true—that day is past. When one thinks of the really progressive Western states, a Massachusetts woman had best keep quiet—till her state changes its present status. Any state that is represented in the National Senate by two men like Lodge and Weeks can make no claim to be a progressive state.

Mary Gage Warston.

Mountainview, N. H.

Women May "Be Used"

A CERTAIN Mr. Wyer, deputed to make a survey of the needs of sixteen military camp libraries, presented a report which was recently published in the *Library Journal*. It read:

"All our librarians agree that a camp library is a 'man's job,' calling for the best ability and qualities in our very best men. There is nearly unanimous agreement that women can be largely 'used' for assistants and for branches in the base hospitals, and it is gratifying to record that the commanding officers are nearly all willing to allow women to be thus 'used.'"

"A 'man's job,'" comments Miss Beatrice Winsor, Assistant Librarian of the Newark Public Library, "means something above and beyond any piece of work that woman has ever attained to."

Eighty per cent of the librarians of the country are women. Mr. Wyer's smug little restriction therefore limits possible camp librarians to the masculine twenty per cent of the profession. Miss Winsor points out in a letter to the June number of *Public Libraries* that, as all the camp librarians are men, "it is not strange that they all agree that the running of camp libraries is something that can be done by men only," and continues:

"Mr. Wyer's state of mind in regard to women, as well as that of all camp librarians, is indicated by his phrase to the effect that there is a unanimous agreement that women can 'be used.' His state of mind toward the whole situation is also indicated by the fact that he is 'gratified to learn' that commanding officers are nearly all willing to allow women to 'be used.'

"Dear women. You are not yet fit for 'man-sized jobs,' nor can you be of yourselves 'useful,' but, if pliant, biddable and intelligently docile, you can 'be used.' Rejoice and be exceeding glad that nearly all the officers let the *real* librarians 'use' you for the service of their, indeed, of your, country."

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The Small Town and Adela

(*Continued from page* 333)

fashion, as she shrank helplessly back into the fearful monotony of her existence before she had met Mr. Crawley.

"Never saw a woman so eaten up with love of a man—'stoo bad!" said Wearing, softened by Adela's white face. Her health again suffered so much that her father sent her to the new woman doctor who had come to Wearing during the summer. The woman doctor's name was Kate Claflin and though Wearing felt awkward about adapting itself to the idea of a woman doctor, she was already well liked as a person. She seemed to be fairly independent of her practice and settled down satisfiedly on Elm Avenue in a pretty cottage with a big yard. It was understood that she had written a book on nervous diseases and was writing another. It was the opinion of some people that writing was more nearly her concern than practicing and that she had come to Wearing so that she would not be interrupted by patients. However, her shingle was out, the old Wearing doctor had gone off for a post-graduate course, so Mr. Stringer thought it worth while to see if she could help Adela.

She came very near it.

"I simply cannot live without him—there simply is no such thing as life without him!" wailed Adela, having told Dr. Kate the story that Wearing knew so well.

"Now, my dear, life is mostly without him," insisted Dr. Kate. She had her eyes fixed watchfully upon Adela. This was the third time that Adela had been to her and each time the watchfulness of those eyes had kept Adela keyed up a little. "Go back to Chicago and get ready for a business career, Adela. Study stenography. You would make a good secretary. Work up a satisfactory life for yourself outside of love. Go back to Chicago and get some more education, special and general. Go and see Chicago. You are an in-dweller, Adela. You arrange your life on the inside and you get nothing from the outside. You've got to begin to take in life from the outside, Adela. You've got to stop running around in this Crawley circle. I warn you. If you don't look out nothing else will be real to you. It will get beyond your will power. You will be having hallucinations."

Adela regarded the older woman through half shut eyes. "Nothing else is real to me now, Dr. Kate. But I haven't any hallucinations about Edgar. I know him for exactly what he is." She opened her eyes wide and met Kate Claflin's steady gaze steadily for a moment. Then her face began jerking and she deployed into a resumé of some of her physical symptoms.

However, Dr. Claflin's insistence had at least a partial effect. Adela got into correspondence with a business college in Chicago and received a catalogue and a letter, both indicating that all the good and great in the Middle West had been graduated from that particular institution. Unfortunately for the business project and fortunately for the love project, a letter in a strange hand-writing came to Adela at this time. "A little slim letter in a crampy hand-writing," reported Mr. Bowler to Wearing.

(*Concluded on September* 28)

Personal

THE United States Railroad Administration, Division of Labor, has recently created a Woman's Service Section, with Pauline Goldmark as Manager.

AFTER serving for many months as acting sheriff, in place of her brother who is on the firing line, Ottilla G. C. Beals, of Seattle, is now candidate for election as sheriff in his place.

MISS MARY W. DEWSON, who went to France from the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to do Red Cross work, has just been appointed in charge of relief work for the refugees, in one of the zones in the Lyons region.

MRS. G. R. UNDERWOOD, who has two sons in the army, has now herself found war work as a calker in a shipyard at Vancouver, B. C. On one occasion when her four assistants were absent she managed the machine alone and kept the supply of oakum flowing steadily out to the men in the shipyards.

MISS MYRTLE DUST, of Alpena, Michigan, is, according to press reports, the first woman patrol on the Great Lakes. She serves on the steamer City of Alpena, and her duty is to make the rounds of the ship at intervals, to guard the well-being of the passengers and report to the captain whether or not "All's well in the cabin."

MISS HELEN FRASER, of London, who is well known to all suffragists, will return to America to start her second American lecture tour on November 1, when she will speak in New York City on "Women Behind the Lines." Later in November Miss Fraser will give a course of lectures before the Colony Club of New York, then continuing her tour over the country.

Miss Fraser is the author of "Women and War Work," and her lectures over the country did much to stir up enthusiasm for war service work among women and to carry a message of service from the women of Europe to America. In the 228 days of her first stay Miss Fraser delivered 232 lectures, which is considered a record. She will be remembered as a thrilling speaker at the last convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington.

The main purpose of Miss Fraser's second tour is to bring the message contained in her general lecture on "Woman's Part in Winning the War" to many parts of the country which she was unable to reach on her first tour, extensive though it was.

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A Voters' Column

THE New York *Evening Post* is to start a Voters' Column, conducted by Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, on September 23, for the purpose of discussing in an absolutely non-partisan way, the issues, news and information about the New York campaign. The column promises to be unique as its aim is to give the voter a chance to inquire not only about the records of candidates and parties but also about the elementary facts of government which every voter should know. The *Evening Post* believes that the highest form of patriotism in a delegated democracy includes intelligent political action by every elector.

Miss Hunt, who will conduct the column, has been a suffrage captain in the New York City Woman Suffrage Party ever since its organization by Mrs. Catt in 1909, and has been active in both New York campaigns as organizer and speaker. In 1916 Miss Hunt had charge of five counties in the West Virginia campaign, and later spent a short time organizing the wards of Baltimore. Last year she directed the work in seven Assembly districts in Manhattan.

While the Voters' Column will not recognize any difference in the political interests of women from those of men, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be tremendously valuable to suffragists. Miss Hunt invites questions about national as well as State politics, and will shape the subjects discussed according to the inquiries received. Write to Miss Alice Riggs Hunt, Voters' Column, New York *Evening Post*, 20 Vesey Street, New York City, and tell her what you would like to know or which particular issues in the campaign you think the most important.

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